4

If May anniversaries have become pretty nearly efunct in New York, the Bostonians seem at present resolved to keep them alive and this year take out two weeks to get through with various socie-

The Baptists had last week alt to themselves, but the present week is to be divided among the Orthodox, Episcopalians, Universalists and ritualists for objects about as various as can well conceived. The list of societies occupies a damn of small print in the Boston dailies and indicates that a good many columns of platform pratory are about to be poured out.

Tremont Temple, which by the way is used for ptist services every Sunday, was crowded by their denominational gatherings. The main features of these meetings have been presented in the daily reports of the HERALD. Usually the meetings of the national societies occupy seven or eight days, enational societies occupy seven or eight days, at on this account they have found from year to a increasing difficulty in securing an invitation in the members of their sect in the large cities, is year neither Chicago. Philadelphia, Cincinnati New York would invite them, when Boston offered hospitaitity, with the prudential limit that the ettings were only to continue three days. Proba-with the exception of abridging the speech-king, which to those who like to task was her trying, every one was satisfied with the re-ction.

the first day was occupied with the meeting of the

rather trying, every one was satisfied with the restriction.

The first day was occupied with the meeting of the Missionary Union, the organization for foreign missions. In this work great prosperity was claimed and more money than ever before collected. There was an exciting time in the election of the president of the society. For two or three years Dr. Caswell, of Brown University, nad held the office, but during the has year had expressed humself rather waveringly concerning close communion, which some of the more rigid ones resolved to punish by his supersedure. In this they succeeded, by choosing President Anderson, of Rochester University, but not by very gentlemanity tactics.

The Home Mission Board reported a prosperous year. The Bostonians, more especially, have nad a pet institution in the "National fibeological institute," chartered by Congress for educating colored proachers, and have been somewhat at variance with the Home Mission functionaries; but this year they harmoniously merged their organization with the Home Mission one, and seemed very willing to let it take the work.

The third day was devoted to the Publication Society, which reported receipts of about \$275,000, and is without doubt the most efficient agency of the Baptists for promalgrating their views.

One evening during the week there was a "remion" for a supper and congratulatory speeches. The speakers generally belonged to New England, and if the visitors from the most distant States din to have a high appreciation of the great privilege of treading New England soil, it was not the fault of the Yankee orators. With characteristic modesty they giorified their own section with a marvellous obliviousness of the rest of the national domain.

Two hundred years ago laws for the banishment of baptists were in force in Boston. What would some of the Puritan persecutors have thought could they have seen the thousand delegates an enterprising photographer got together on the State House steps for a picture? The "wirrigg of time" has wrought

occasion. The Jewish press is described as taking sides on the question, the Rev. Dr. Isaacs being warmly supported by the Messenger and violently assailed by the Times, &c. The sole sentence in Mr. Isaacs' sermon which excited anybody's displeasure was that wherein he intimated with his charactertic binniness that if changes were to be made in the ritual of his synagogue they should be adopted on the suggestion of European authorities rather than at the caprice of American rabbies. The differences between the radical and conservative masses of American Israelites are indicated by that very remark. It is untrue that the intelligent Jews are with the radicals, and the ignorant as a class with the conservatives. Without attempting to draw invidious distinctions, we may admit that intelligence and ignorance are about equally represented on both sides. The new sensol has progressed very rapidly in America, on the principal characteristic of our country and people—the attractiveness of novelty. The ietuargy of the leaders and the indifference of the followers of the old school courtbutted largely to their apparent discomiture in the

retention of all the old customs perfect order prevails.

The outery of the Times arose from the conviction that the Rev. Mr. Isaacs (whose thirty years' devoted service in the Jewish pulpit and press entitled him to respect and common courtesy, at least, had reason to congratulate his members and himself on the success of the new synagogue, as a magnificent edifice and as a moral trumph.

The radical leasiers, who number many learned and talented men, are dismitted and at variance among themselves. That Judaism in America is not to-day the same in practice as a generation ago is evident. But radicalism does not monopolize the intelligence and sincere devotion to true progress. It is not inconsistent with civilization and religious advancement that the anciens character of Jewish worship be preserved. Congregations like those of Dr. Vidayer and Mr. Isaacs have successfully demonstrated this. And they have the best examples in the leading synagogues of Europe.

An American Israelitte.

Is Christianity a Lie?

To the Editor of the Herald:You will permit to the writer under the above heading of the 25th ult. a word of reply to the correction by "Vindex," in your to-day's paper. "Vindex," like a sensible man, admits Christian tenets dex." like a sensible man, admits Christian tenets to be delusions, but not lies. Everybody is perfectly at liberty, if it conduces to his nappiness, to believe in fairies, bluebeards, &c., as well as in devils, hell, domination, transubstantiation, immaculate conception or Jesus a God. So tar he merely enjoys his defusions as an unallenable right of a freeman, and deceives nobody but himself. But it these notions are made dogmas or tenets, obsolete human tradicions, incompatible with the eternal rulings of the universe, taught to our enhance as the only true revelations of God, in the belief of which alone eternal happiness is secured, dissenters upheld to universal scorn, then they become a de and Churches that base an authority upon them swinding institutions. Religious principles never he. They do not dogmatize or denounce, but invite investigation and correction, use the highest gift of human beings—the reasoning faculties—for the purpose for which they are given, to comprehend beity and to rule the conduct of man to man by the fundamental laws which nature reveals to all men for trieff guidance—justice and tolerance. Dogmas or forms, religious or otherwise, mean sunitarication and despotism, infinical to liberty and destined to fall, because laws enacted by a few for their profit and power over the many involve injustice. Principle, in religion or otherwise, means entightement, justice, freedom, which will conquer and liberate the world from fraud and ignorance and their darkness begotten children, superstition and misery. R. H. to be defusions, but not lies. Everybody is perfectly

The Chicago Advance-religious organ-recently contained a timely article from the pen of the Rev. E. P. Goodwin on the subject of the cost of the Gos-pel. He thinks that in the matter of church building good taste does not necessarily imply splendor, and white there are thousands "lifting an unan-swered cry for the bread of life," no body of Christians "has the right to rear one of these costly piles that swallow up so many fortunes." But even this does not, in his opinion, justify the complaint of the costifness of the churches. The current expenses of leading church do not exceed \$10,000 a year, which is but ten dollars each to 1,000 sitters, or forty dollars each to 250 families. He insists that it will cost a family more than that sum to stay away from church. The fact that that sum to stay away from church. The fact that a man has a pew in a church and is in it every sunday is an important influence in shaping his business relations, and indirectly affects his income. Church-going, hearing the Gospel, observing the Sabbath are, in the nature of things, coupled with temperance, integrity, thrift and economy. Men are known by the company they keep, especially on a Sunday. There are not many mechanics who regularly attend chirch that do not find themselves so stimulated to industry and economy, and so otherwise inspired with ideas of the dignity and nobility of work, and

strengthened against cvii associations and vicious liabits, that they have not earned or saved in a year more than the forty dollars paid for pew reat. Mr. Goodwin says:—

It is no figure of speech to say that a pew at thurch requiring occupied is a poor man's savings bank, and one that pays him the best of interest. It pays him gold. It pays him more: machood, prosperity, happineas for himself, cheer for his wife, sound principles, right habits for his children. And even forty dollars a year for such results is not, it think, throwing away one's money!

eem forty dollars a year for such results is not, I think, throwing away one's money. He thinks the cheapest way a young man can spend the Sabbath is to rent a seat and go to church twice. There are hundreds who puf away more money in cigars than would pay for such a privilege. Ten dollars a year is twenty cents a Sabbath—which will not go far in six cigars. To cut off the extra smoking on Sunday would pay not only for his own seat, but for one for some poor fellow who cannot raise the ten dollars. The smokers should all agree to make the ministers (who do not smoke) the almoners of such a find. to provide sittings for the poor. The same calculation is made with reference to money spent for Sunday riding, billiarda, and beer-drinking. By giving these up there would be a large surplus after paying for a seat in church. In addition to this saving is the gain which such persons make in the estimation of their employers and the general public, saying nothing of their souls' salvation. The expenses of amusements, including the opera, and theatres which the newspapers praise so highly, and the consequent expenses for flowers, carriage hire, dresses, confectionery and other incidentals, are also commented upon. One night's expenses of all institutions and expectation are the concludes that the Gospel is to-day the cheapest of all institutions and

He concludes that the Gospel is to-day the cheap-it of all institutions and commodities within men's

"Let There be Light" on Rolligious Matters. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Having seen an article in the HERALD entitled "More Light Wanted" on spiritual matters, I would answer the same through your paper, it being the medium of light to the public, by asking the question where shall we go to get the light? Shall we go to man, shall we go to the preachers of the day or shall we go to Him who said "let there be light and there was light?" (Gen. i., 3.) If he brought forth light for the natural world will no not give light to the spiritual? Is not His word as immutable as when he said by His Son "I am the light of the world?" (John with the floor of beath Turnicanaers, but this recognition of the control of the Philipson of the Control o viii., 12.) And if His Son be the light of the world that must be the source to which we must go. is it not true also that he said "I am the way, the truth, the life?" (John xiv., 6.) It fol-

leane and Jacob; and Pani says that it was for the hope of the promises made to the fathers that he was judged, (Acts xxv., 6.) Should they have the same hope that Pani did, and he says there is one hope, one faith, one baptism. Eph. (iv., 4 and 57) Pani had faith in them, Abraham had faith in them, and it was accounted to him for righteonsness. But is this the faith and hope of the present day? Not They will tell you that man has an immortal soul, (the definition of which I heard a learned B. D. say a few weeks ago was an immeterial substance which is nothing at all which goes to heaven at death, and this in the lace of what faither, but whither I go ye cannot come. (John xill., 32d.) But if go I will come again that where! am ye may be plso. (John xiv. 3. Fani also says of Christ That He is King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who only hath immortality dwelling in the light which so man hath seen not can see not can approach unto, I Timothy, vt., 15th and 16th. In the 1se of this testimony they will tell us that they go right to heaven at death; and this is the light we get from them. Christ truly said it the blind lead the blind they will both fail into the ditch. One might ask now can we inherit the promises if we have no immortality? I answer by a result rection from the dead through Jesus Christon (Christ shall all be made adve. But every man in his own order Christ the first fruits then they that are Christ's at his coming; Corinthians, xv., 22d and 22d verses. Paul further says.—Some man will say how are the dead raised up and with what bodies do they come. I Corinthians, xv., 35th to 44th verses. And goes on to show that there is a natural body and there is a spiritual body. However, the first man Adam is of the earth earthy, and they for man Adam is of the earth earthy, the first man Adam is of the earth earthy, the thin and the promise in the result of the promise in the result of God; he was made intended to him to his brethere in all things, feet without sin it has been the serious of the promise of th

this Conference, either on trial or into full connec tion, who habitually uses tobacco in any form." The colored clergymen are quartered among the

colored people of Newburg at the expense of the white people of the place.

The Washington (lows) Press says that the Congregational minister there was recently sought out by a German who had received \$1,400 by the accidental death of a brother in Europe. He thought

by a German who had received \$1,400 by the accidental death of a brother in Europe. He thought one-half of it belonged to the Lord, and begged to leave \$700 with the minister to be distributed in his discretion among the benevolent societies.

The Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., on the 23d inst. will preach the first of a series of sermons, to be given by noted divines of the Protestant Episcopal Churca, at church of the Reconciliation. Thirty-first street, near Second avenue, successively Sunday evenings until July 4.

An Episcopal clergyman of Indiana has been found quility, by the proper judicalory of that church, of the offence of witnessing the "Black Crook," and his bisnop has reprimanded him accordingly.

The Liberal Christian says that the incipient insanity of Bishop Dugzan, of Chicago, was the cause of his arbitrary and offensive measures, rather than the consure they proposed.

During the past year the agents of the American Home Missionary Society have organized forty-eight churches. Of the churches aided twenty-two have become self-supporting. It has had under appointment 908 missionaries, of whom 568 labored with a single congregation, while the others ministered to two or more.

A gentieman who has travelled extensively over Texas says that it would require at least 250 practi-

two or more.

A gentieman who has travelied extensively over Texas says that it would require at least 250 practical ministers to supply the pressing necessities of that State.

The synod of Texas in their published report state that, though the Presbyterian Church has existed in that State more than thirty years not a single young man born in the State, or even grown up on Texas soil, has ever entered the ministry of that Church.

up on Texas soil, has ever entered the ministry of that Church.

The Madison (Ind.) Courier says that among the champions that city has furnished are "Edward Eggleston (Tenholder), the acknowledged head of the Sunday school work in the United States, and John McDevitt, the champion billiardist. Both are comparatively young men, and each stands at the 'head of his class.'"

Rev. Charles Howard Malcolm has been elected to deliver the annual sermon before the Rhode Island Freewill Baptist Convention, to be held in the city of Providence on the 26th of this month.

THE NEW RELIGIOUS COMMENTY.

diate neighborhood and the surrounding country know little or nothing about it. Mr. Oliphant is a refined, colitivated, amiable and intelligent gentleman, about thirty-five to forty years of age, and has the ease and naturalness of manner peculiar to the first class of Englishmen. He has travelled a great deat in Asia, was in Ceylon with his father, Sir Anthony Oliphant, who was Chief Justice there, and he went to China with Lord Elgin. His mother, Lady Oliphant, who is with him, is said to be a woman of superior mind and culture, and is heartily engaged in the religious and social work they have undertaken on the shore of Lake Erie. The Rev. Mr. Harris is also an Englishman, but seems to have more of the characteristics of the Yankee, who can become a clergyman, lawyer, farmer, banker on arything else at the shortest notice; for this gentiemen, it appears, has been a preacher, a banker and a farmer, and is now nominally the chief of the new religious community on Lake Erie. The religion of these people is like, or nearly like, that of the Swedenborgians or New Jerusalem Church. They believe there is but one God, and that Jesus Christ is that God. They reject the doctrine of the Trinity, or three persons in one God, and hold that under whatever name or form the Divine Being is represented or spoken of in Scripture it is the same person, though manifested in different ways. The Swedenborgians, while they believe there is but one God in essence and person, admit there is in Him a sort of trinity of qualities or properties, like soul, body and operation in man; but it does not appear that this community and even this distant semblance to Trinitarian doctrine. They believe there is but one God, omniscient, omnipresent and omnipotent. They hold the Scriptures to be a divine revelation, and in other respects, except with regard to the doctrine of the Trinity, they believe much the same as most of the Protestant Evangelical churches with regard to spiritual indeenee, regeneration and a consciousness of the spirit in b

for the redemption of the world for he was made like unto his brethren in all things, yet without sin). that he might be a mercial high priest in things pertaining to God"—Hebrews it. It. Faut and prosperous and anying the foundation for a large and prosperous corruptible and and the dead shall be raised incorruptible and we shall be changed; for this corruptible must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption and this mortal man can put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying. "Death is swallowed up in victory"—I Corinthans xx., 51 to 54. Thus we see that man can get a victory over the curse pronounced on Adam, through Jesus Christ our Lord, by a resurrection from the dead. Nowhere in the Scripture do we find such expressions as "immortal soul," "enver-dying spirit." God always speaks to main as an organized and intelligent being, and has given him laws and commands to follow. If God said to Adam he should die, should not the thing that was iost to the thing to be saved; and did not Christ come to redeem many from the period of the commands of the day who teach the same doctrine that the serpent langit Eve, in saying "Thom shall not surely die," (Gen. ill., 4.) Let men give heed unto a sund a light that shilled in a dark place." 2 Peter, 1. 9. But I will close, hoping that the enquirer may learn to look for the light at its proper source—that is, the word of God.

Religious Notes.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Conference, comprising about forty clergymen, has been in session at Newburg for seven days and will adjourn on Monday. Among other business the following has

the improvements going on at the settlement and the business character of the people. There are already thirty acres planted with grape vines, and there is a nursery of almost every variety of grapes known in Europe and America, which will be set out and tried. Besides, there are, in hot houses, a nursery of flowering plants and shrubs of different varieties, which are sold to the people of the surrounding country. A good many persons visit the place for the purpose of purchasing, and several were there at the time I called, with that object in view. So it will be seen this religious community has an eye to business and is making the most out of its industry and skill. In material development and interests there is a good prospect before the members of this new Church, for they are industrious and intelligent, and have a fine estate to work upon; but how far they will realize their main object in perfecting human nature remains to be seen. At any rate there is nothing to be so ularmed of the press or to hide what light they have under a bushel.

A TALK WITH OLD BEN WADE.

Grant Den't Like Him—His Views on the Alabama Claims, the Cuba Revolution, &c. A correspondent of the Cuncinnati Chronicle gives he following account of a recent interview with

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle gives the following account of a recent interview with Ben Wade:—

OUT OF THE GABINET.

Mr. Wade is to-day in a more enviable position than if, harassed with the carea of office at an inadequate salary, he had remained in Washington. But a great many people in Ghio think he ought to be in the Cabinet, and not a few supposed that as a matter of course he would be invited to such a position. I suggested as much, and reminded him of the fact, known in Washington just before inauguration, that a strong delegation of Ohio men, with Senator Morton, 'of Indiana, and others, waited on the President elect and presented him with a paper signed by the Ohio delegation in favor of Mr. Wade for Secretary of the Interior. "What," I asked, "was the reason given by General Grant for declining to make the appointment."

"I never knew," said Mr. Wade. "I never was a candidate for any appointment. I did not want any, and I told them so, but they seemed to think I would take it, and so, without my knowing what they were doing, they got signatures and took it up there. Perhaps I should have taken it, though I certainly didn't desire it. The pay is inadequate. I could not have held the position and kept house in Washington as Cabinet Ministers are expected to, for the saiary. It would have taken \$5,000 a year more from my private means, unless P'd steal, and I'm too old to begin to steal. There are some rings that ought to be smashed, and I should have done my best to smash them, and of course that would have made the friends of the men interested my enemies; but P've got use to that; I didn't care anything about that."

"Had an idea, Senator, that General Grant would naturally look to you for counsel, by reason of your position before the country and in the party."

"Well, I think he was a little opposed to me on account of my views about West Point. Pim down on that Illite aristoracy—a sort of close corporation; it is wholly unlike the French and other Continental systems. It is like the

anomalous in our government, and I have told Grant so, and I think he don't like it."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

To a question as to the Virginia election Mr. Wade said the chief embarrassment appeared to be the fact of two parties in the contest, both claiming to be republican; but he thought there ought to be no difficulty in determining where to go when it was apparent which of the parties received the rebel support. He spoke warmly of the necessity of providing against the recurrence of such scenes of violence as are disgracing the State and people of Georgia, and expressed full confidence that President Grant was determined to use the power confided to him to suppress Ku Klux disorders. General Grant Reference A LIST OF MULIDERS IN LATE REFINED AS A LIST OF MULIDERS IN LATE REFINED A LIST OF MULIDERS IN LATE REFINED A LIST OF MULIDERS IN LATE REFINED AS A LIST OF MULIDERS IN LATE A LATE AND LATE A LIST OF MULIDERS IN LATE A LATE AND LATE

protect Union men against outrages of the class which had been reported to him to the number of several hundred,
MR. WADE ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS, SUMNER'S SPEECH, 4C.

In reply to a question as to what course he would have the government pursue in reference to the Alabama ciaims, Mr. Wade said:—"I have indicated before what I would do, I think our government should appoint a commission to audit and ascertain the amount of claims due to owners of shipping and other property destroyed by the Alabama and other English pirates, and assume the responsibily of paying for them, and then give notice to England of our intention to follow her precedent on the first occasion that offered. This would at once sink England to the position of a third rate Power. She could not quell a rebellion in New Zealand without affording us an opportunity to let loss a host of privateers that would soon make reprisals for our privateers that would soon make reprisals for our privateers that the light to be a host of privateers that would soon make reprisals for our than that even. He isn't going to be satisfied with anything but a vigorous policy as to our claims against England."

"Do you regard Mr. Samner's speech as a fair expression of the President's views?"

"I think his as; the fact is, the logic of that speech is irresistible."

or think it is; the fact is, the logic of that speech is irresistible."

"But could we fairly hold England to what is called in law the remote damages?"

"Well, we ought to put it in as a pretty strong make-weight. I have na doubt the war would have been closed within the first two years if it had not been for the hasty recognition of the rebels by England as belligerents. I tunk we ought to have declared war at the time, and our privateers would have taken care of British commerce, and damaged them more than they could us by aiding the rebels. They might have sent twenty or thirty thousand men into the South, but that would not have counted for much in a straggle of such proportions. Look at the action of England in the Crimean war. She bound herself to her allies by the most solemn obligations to furnish a contingent of sixty thousand men, and she never got above forty thousand she then seat her recruiting agents here to enlist men, and we were compelled to put a stop to it. If we had declared war then we should have done better than to let her have all of the advantage which she did have by her trade with the rebeis, but our claims now rest not on these piracies of British cruisers.

CURA.

Dootor, tooking like a man after pariaking of a good dinner, decarts for other fields and pastures new. This is how the Fenton collects the Associated Press news and altends to the importation of foreign levers.

FENTON AS A HUNORIST.

Swinburne's deputies performed a tremendous feat a few days ago, in the capture's deputies performed a tremendous feat a few days ago, in the capture of a HERALD reported the warming. This was enterprise; it was a waking up of the Quarantine news and altends to the embevs and altends to the importation of foreign levers.

FENTON AS

On the Cuban question Mr. Wade said if the insurrection had been able to maintain itself since last
cotober, with the sympathy of the greater portion of
the native population, we ought to recognize the
patriots as belilgerents. The case was entirely different from that of England's course towards us,
When the British proclamation was issued there
were yet no organized armies contending in the
fleid. Fort Sumter had been fired upon, but no
organized insurrection had taken the fleid and maintained itself for a length of time.

THE FRENCH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Award of a Gold Medal to Dr. Hayes, of the United States, for His Discoveries in the

Inited States, for His Discoveries in the Arctic Regions.

The first general meeting of the French Geographical Society took piace on the evening of the 50th nit. In Paris, at No. 44 Rue Bonaparte, the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat in the chair. After an enumeration of the new members admitted since the last sitting a report was read on the annual competition for the most important discovery in geography, when the large gold medal was swarded to MM. Doudart de in Grée and Francia Garnier, French

for the most important discovery in geography, when the large gold medal was awarded to MM. Doudart de la Grée and Francis Garnier, French naval officers, for their scientific expedition in Indo-China (prix partage), and another gold medal to Dr. I. J. Hayes, of the United States, for his voyage to the regions of the North Pole. On the amouncement of this last named prize General Dix, the United States Minister, rose and said:

M.L.PRESIDENY.—I have listened with the greatest interest to the account given by your secretary of the discoveries made by Dr. Hayes in the Arctic regions, and it will afford me much pleasures to place in the heads of my distinguished countered him. The solution of the problem of M. Lambeut which Dr. Hayes endeavered to solve, and in which he made such remarkable progress—is reserved for other enterprising and scientific individuals; and it is to be boped that the French expedition now fitting out under the direction of M. Lambeut will lead to still more satisfactory results. It is possible that these researches may englished us in regard to a question like that which has existed in regard to the summits of the highest elevations on the face of the globe; that we may learn on what conditions bunnan life may be preserved in the presence of such extrems severity of temperature, or whether nature and toked up the secrets of organic extinence in chambers of frest into which man is not per the problem of the problem and the triumphs is to carry the viscorious arms of knowledge and truth into the dominions of ignorance and error. Fermit me to add, M. is President, that her empire is without bounds, that her ortaries seknowledge no national demarcations, and that the sole object of her labors and her triumphs is to carry the viscorious arms of knowledge and truth into the dominions of ignorance and error. Fermit me to add, M. is President, that her empire in wi

de Beauvoir read a paper on Australia.

Mysterious Murder of a Negro Hackman in Transesse.—The body of John Thompson, colored, hackman for Mr. Ed. Goff, was discovered near Young's blackmith shop, two and a half miles from Nashville, on the Harding pike, yesterday morning. He had been shot through the head ama left breast, near the heart, at nine o'clock on the night previous by two men who had gone out from Nashville in Thompsoo's hack.—Nashotite hanner, May 20.

QUARANTINE.

Our Health Officer—His Perquisites and General Enjoyment—Ship News Reporters— The Doctor and the Pig—A Prison for the

Press.

There are few institutions of which the public There are few institutions of which the public know so little as that of Quarantine. It is one of these out of the way places confided to the charge of a man bearing the title of Health Officer, a title by the way, that prosupposes benignity, benevolence, strict integrity and solemn consciousness of responsibility. People will gratuitously make many allowances in favor of a man whom they suppose stands forever at his post a sleepless guardian of the public health and running the daily risk of catching some fatal epidemic in the discharge of his duties—all from a pure love of his species and a trifling solary of several thousand dollars a year and scarce any known perquisites thrown in. One could be Health Officer of New York for many years and never provoke public comment, because he is believed by all to be looking after the public health and staving off the approaches of contagious he is believed by an to be looking after the public health and staving off the approaches of contagious disease. Looking after the people's health sounds well, and therefore it is that many are slow to be-lieve that he who is thus engaged can be otherwise than pure and self-sacrificing. Let us see what sort of an institution calling itself Quarantine we have in our harbor. SHIP NEWS REPORTERS.

Dr. Swinburne's flagship is a tug, called the Gover-nor Fenton, and certainly no more useful vessel sails the waters of New York narbor—useful in the sense of doing all kinds of work that brings profit to the Health Officer. Her deck has oftentimes been laden with a more varied and interesting cargo than ever tugboat held before. Yams from otaheite, coffee from Java, bananas from the Friendly Islands, cigars from Cuba, sherry from Xercs from Java, bananas from the Friendly Islands, cigars from Cuba, sherry from Xeres and brandy from Bordeaux. These constitute the so-called perquisites of the Health Officer-amail presents which every captain of a vessel is supposed, in the fulness of his grateful leart, to tender the Health Officer of the port. The dovernor Fenton seldom has her steam shut off. The instant a vessel heaves in sight the question becomes on board that model taglooat, where is she from and what might her cargo be? A West Indian is always a giral sight to see. Sugar, rum, molasses and cigars are supposed to constitute her frequit, such as the control of the control and brandy from Bordeaux. These consti-tute the so-called perquisites of the Health

thereabouts in the morning. This was enterprise; it was a waking up of the Quarantine news gatherers, for they seidom happen to reach any vessel in time to come in contact with the ever wakeful yachtness of the Heralty. Swinburne did his utmost to make this case appear a fagrant outrage of the law, overlooking the fact that all kinds of characters, provided they are in the pay of Quarantine, can board any vessel, no matter how infectious the disease she may have on board, and come afterwards up to this city without let or hindrance. But let us tell Swinburne's latest joke. After the capture already mentioned, and the dismissal of the capture already mentioned, and the dismissal of the case at the Tombs court, when brought before Junge Dowling, Swinburne set to work to get up an exploit intended to impress the public with the idea that the waters of the narbor were overrun with reporters boarding vessels as they made their appearance inside of Sandy Hook. For this purpose, it is alleged, he hired a whole ratible of men at Staten Island and started them out in boats under the mock pretence of being reporters in quest of news. They boarded every vessel by the dozon, and of course became a most intolerable missance to the captain, who was unable in most cases to discriminate between who were the bogus and who were the authorized representatives of the press. This move was also intended to awamp the regular reporters and make them appear a portion of the rabole sent out from Staten Island. It was rather an original style of joke on Swinburne's part, but it has utterly falled to accomplish its purpose.

The story about swinburne and the pig cannot be too often told. That about the goat is literally trine. The pig story, however, is more interesting. The Doctor's eyes lighted one day on the plump proportions of a young porker running about the deck of a West india vessel, and having already secured his run, molasses, sugar and cigars, he though the hist of perquisites would be nicely completed by the addition of that

THE POST OFFICE. About the 1st of June a considerable number of

About the 1st of June a considerable number of changes will be made in the Post Office Repartment.

Since the last report in the Heraldo only one change—that of a porter—has taken place. General Jones will make no displacements but such as will contribute to the efficiency of the working portion of his force. The old Post office building is in a fearful state of displatation at the present moment, and is certainly no credit to this great and prosperous city. In the foreign mail department the plaster of the ceiling is momentarily failing, and if wet weather should prevail, it is difficult to see how the cierks in that particular portion of the edifice can pursue their labors save in fear and trembling. A walk through the present Post Office will convince anybody that a new structure is indispensably necessary, and few will complain if it costs a little more than is already expended on Ppairs of the old building to erect a new one that will be an ornament and a convenience to the city.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Deputies and Divas—A Lovely Teilet—Parks
Amuzements—Unofficial Proceedings in High
Life—A Chaos of Fashion—Portuble Bonstifiers—New Political Persuasions—Lofty
Christening—A New "Star."

PARIS, May 4, 1862.

The Corps Legislatif and the operas are closed, consequently the deputies and divas have been lot out. The former are on the green pastures of their departments holding forth to electors; the latter are departments holding forth to electors; the latter are differently occupied. Mile. Nilsson gave a farewell concert, which will long be remembered by all present. She was attired in one of the loveliest tollers she has ever been applauded in. It was quite a la Marie Antoinette—a turquoise blue posit and train, with white muslin tunic and panier in one, trimmed with muslin, full edged with insertion and Valenciannes. The bodice was open and aquare, but the throat and bosom veiled by a tuile fishu under-Valenciennes. The bodice was open and square, but the throat and bosom veiled by a tuile fichu underneath, while the contour of the bodice was frilied with muslin to correspond with the tunic overskirt. On the left side of the bodice in front fell a sneaf of blue poult ribbon loops, such as cavaliers wore in olden times and some of the peasantry still in village dances. The front of her bodice was filled up in her light, feathery curis. The effect of this Triange toilet was most elegant—the train, however, incon-veniently long, when between the first and second with silver plate in hand, went through every row in the hall to collect funds for the starving popula-tions of Sweden. Many had never seen her so near, and to have this pleasure was well worth the offer-ing each aristocratic donor laid down on the ex-

Brune Rosine, or Mme. Patti, is in Paris, though meognita; she should be inaugurating the London season; but Dr. Nelaton having had to operate very slightly on an ailing organ, she is under medical treatment for a week more here. Paris is so very lovely at present that the étite of society will not follow our singing birds so early as usual; besides,

sitghtly on an alling organ, she is under medical treatment for a week more here. Paris is so very lovely at present that the éttle of society will not follow our singing birds so early as usual; besides, high life is enjoying the pleasures found in the open air, beginning the day with an early canter in the Bois. Something it with a concert in the Champs Elysees round M. Besseletve's staff of musicians. The Prince of Wales, who was not due in Paris before the 8th, has telegraphed that he will be at the Hotel Bristol on the 5th. It is supposed he wishes to be present at the Empress' last Monday reception, or at the review which takes place next Friday. This will be a most imposing spectacle, and the Parisians are to have their warlike instincts roused by salutes from seventy-two places of ordnance, repeated twice.

Meanwhile we have the races at the Bois. Last Sunday was the fifth run of the season, and honored by the presence of the Emperor, with the Archduke of Austria, the Empress and the ex-Queen of Spain. It was the first grand display of spitustand-orded by the presence of the Emperor, with the Archduke of Austria, the Empress and the ex-Queen of Spain. It was the first grand display of spitustand-last and crape seen to dutter. M. Haussmann was present, and as the Emperor frequently, while walking to and fro in the weighing stand, stopped to speak to parties in the tribunes, the Archduke withdrew his arm by degrees from that of Napoleon and cleverly managed to leave his Majesty unobserved to join some of the ladies, among whom was the Ambassadress of his nation, Mme. de Metternich. It was not an official thing of the Archduke to do, but a very natural once and traches are not made from that of Napoleon and cleverly managed to leave his Majesty unobserved to join some of the ladies, among whom was the Ambassadress of his nation, Mme. de Metternich. It was not an official thing of the Archduke to do, but a very natural once and interest of the season o

brows. rouge for the cheek, white for the skin, &c. Many ladies have taken the veli—not the monastio one, but the white gauze strip of tulle, which they draw over their noses and tie on chignon behind. The "Princess" hats, those worn by colebrities in 1770, are supremely ridiculous when seen in the street; they were formerly adopted by Glégantes in powder and falbalas, which led so many to the guillotine when the revolution broke out. These hats are perpendicular on the comb region, surrounded by aigrettes and garlands, and sit on the forehead. The reminiscence of hese head coverings excited my laughter considerably at the Legislative Assembly, a day or two before Parliament was dissolved, when a deputy rose and, alluding to military equipments, declared that the high "bonnet a foll" worn by gendarmes on horseback was not to be done away with, for "it was not a head piece, but a souvenir!" Rather a heavy and warm one, and after this I think gendarmes are entitled to wear it under their arms. Deputies should turn their tongues as many times as just men when they talk of clothing in the hearing of fashion writers, and so should country curates, one of whom gave some advice to a fashionable bride, his chatelaine, that id not suppose can be followed for any great length of time. This young lady had no sooner got the ring on her flager and the church ceremony over than the ecclesiastic, seeing the whole village out, advised her to go with her bridegroom, orange flowers, veil, the violins and musicians, all the bridat suit and their attendants, &c., to the member for the department, and all on this happy day implore him to have a bridge built. Of course this was done to establish a precedent and add to the importance of the deputy or member; but can anything more incongruous be fancied than the future aspect of coming wedding parties, all streaming out, with fles, drums and violins, to implore for bridges, sewers, rallway lines and other improvements. It may be very agreeable for a deputy to grant the first thing a b

FRATRICIDE IN ALABAMA.

FRATRICIDE IN ALABAMA.

[From the Montgomery Mail, May 19.]

About one o'clock Monday night James E. Harris shot and killed his brother-in-law, R. B. Bailey. It seems that Harris and his wife (Bailey's sister) lived unhappily together, and she went on Monday night to Bailey's home. About twelve o'clock Bailey came to Harris' house, and, after making threats and other hostile demonstrations, commenced to break lato the house. Harris got out of bed, lighted a candle and seized bis pistol. Bailey forced the door open and rushed at pistol. Bailey forced the door open and rushed at him twice, one bail taking effect in his bowels and the other about the right eye, causing death in about two hours. Harris surrendered himself to fisatice Nettles, and the preliminary trial was had before that officer yesterday afternoon. After a pattent investigation of the case Harris was not as liberty. Judge Paikner represented the State! Judge Artington the defence.